WASHINGTON.

Rapid Disposition of the Appropriation Bill.

DISCUSSING DEFICIENCIES

Eamest Debate in the Senate Over Tobacco and Snuff.

MORE REVENUE NEEDED.

Congress Proposes to Investigate the Cattle Plague.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1879. THE HOUSE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS WITH THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House did a good stroke of business to-day. It passed the River and Harbor bill, which foots up \$2,500,000 less than last year; the General Deficiency bill and the Arrearage of Pensions bill, all without Civil bill in the same way this week, and will have eft then only the Legislative bill, which will probably run into next week. To-day's work makes an extra session unnecessary and highly improbable.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1879. CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY INTO THE CATTLE PLAGUE PROPOSED.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture held meeting to-day at which it was agreed interests of the cattle trade this country demanded that prompt investigation of the subject should be had with iew of ascertaining the exact extent of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia among horned cattle. The committee, which is composed of Senators Padock, of Nebraska: Sharon, of Nevada; Hoar, of assachusetts; Gordon, of Georgia, and Davis, of West Virginia, is embarrassed by the short time re-maining of the session in which to prosecute their in-quiry; but it is proposed to have the most eminent States summoned as witnesses. Among them are Professor Law, of New York; Professor John Gamgee and the leading shippers and dealers of cattle in Detroit, Chicago and other Western cities.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House to-day a democratic caucus was held for the purpose of discussing what, if any, changes should be made in the present system of governmade in the present system of govern-ment printing. Mr. Rice, of Ohio, offered a resolution providing that the public printing be given out by contract by the Clerk of the House; that officer to give bonds sufficient to insure s proper discharge of the duty. A resolution subsequently offered by Mr. Willis, of New York, was adopted, setting forth that as the office of the Public

CANAL BETWEEN HARLEM AND HUDSON RIVERS-RILL OF REPRESENTATIVE BLISS.

The bill introduced to-day by Representative Bliss, of New York, authorizes the Secretary of War to contract with responsible parties for the construc-tion of a canal to connect the Harlem and Hudson \$1,600,000, including the cost of reconstructing the bridge of the Hudson River Railroad Company over Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The appropriation is miade able-\$300,000 before July 1, 1880; \$500,000 bere July 1, 1882; \$500,000 before July 1, 1 \$300,000 on the completion of the work. THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The passage of the River and Harbor and Deficiency Appropriation bills by the House of Representative to-day leaves only two of the annual Appropriation bills to be passed by that body—viz., the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, now pending, and the Sundry Civil bill, which is in course of preparation by the committee. The Pension, Military Academy, Indian, Consular and Diplomatic and Naval Appropriation bills have become laws. The Fortification bill is in the hands ace committee. The Post Office Approariation bill is on the Senate calendar awaiting ac tion, and the Army bill is before the Senato Commit-

ANOTHER CALL FOR PIVE-TWENTY BONDS. The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the eighty-ninth call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for \$20,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 are coupons and \$10,000,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 17th day of May next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds:— Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1867—\$50, Nos. 85,001

to 90,000, both inclusive: \$100, Nos. 146,001 to 160,000, both inclusive: \$500, Nos. 87,001 to 93,000, both inclusive: \$1,000, Nos. 144,001 to 158,000, both inclusive: \$1,000, Nos. 144,001 to 158,000, both inclusive:

Registered bonds, "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1872":— \$50, Nos. 3,171 to 3,220, both inclusive: \$100, Nos. 23,201 to 23,500, both inclusive: \$500, Nos. 11,301 to 11,450, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 43,401 to 44,200. both inclusive; \$5,000, Nos. 13,401 to 14,000, both in-Justve: \$10,000, Nos. 23,001 to 25,300, both inclusive Total registered, \$10,000,000. Aggregate, \$30,000,000. NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

In the executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of William Hays to be Postmater of St. Louis was reported back from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Reads without recommendation, the committee being equally divided as to the ons were confirmed :- John F. Hartranft to be Post-

tions were confirmed:—John F. Hartranft to be Postmaster at Philadelphia, Pa.; A. Louden Snowden to
be Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, Thomas
stephenaon to be Collector of Internal Revenue Pitteenth district of New York.
Assistant Treasurers—Martin P. Kennard, at Boston, Mass.; Albert G. Edwards, at St. Louis, Mo.
United States Attorneys—Martin F. Townsend, for
the Northern district of New York; John B. Ailen,
for Washington Territory.
Receivers of Public Moneys—Andrew Miller, Susanville, Cal.; T. R. Harrison, Oregon City, Orogon;
R. S. Munroe, Lewiston, Idaho.
Registers of Land Offices—George A Moser, Ironton, Mo.; George W. Pay, Menasha, Wis.
Postmasters.—New York—Albert J. Carter, Canisteo; David S. Briggs, Numansburg, Ohlo—A. M.
Patierson, Crestline; Mrs. Flavis A. Perrin, Clyde;
Elisha R. Wise, Warren, Pennsylvania—George W.
Grant, Reading, Vermout—Benjamin D. Hopkins,
St. Albans. New Hampshire—John M. Whipple,
Claremont, Utab—Thomas J. Black, Cortino. Californis—James R. Willis, Auburn; James M. Billings,
Santa Clara; Harlow L. Street, Sonora; William
Ellington, Yuba City; Allen W. Thompson, Ukiah;
William Hall, Dixon; D. B. Carver, St. Helena; Sidney S. Merrill, Berkeley.

ARMY CHAPLANNS.

ARMY CHAPTAMNS. The amendment submitted by Senator Burnside to-day for incorporation into the Army Appropriation bill provides that chaplains on the retired list

hall be credited as though commissioned for service

The concurrent resolution of the Louisians Legislature presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Eastis and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, sets

not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and the United States have no voter of their own in the States, but the matter of suffrage is left entirely with the States themselves; that section No. 5,506 and others following of the Revised Statutes relative to Supervisors of Election, are in derogation of the constitution of the United States; that the federal government by these sections assumes plenary jurisdiction of the matter of suffrage without reference to the action of the States as such, and without interference on their part to abridge the right of suffrage; that the proceedings of the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans, in arresting persons and bringing them to that city for trial, were a hardship and pregnant with the gravest con-sequences, and that the people of the State could not but protest energetically against such harsh and un-

> PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1879.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., in charge of the bill, said the Senate perhaps already understood that the greater part of this bill was devoted to the amend-ment of existing statutes upon the subject of assessing and collecting the revenues. These amendments were the result of experience of the department, and had been made at the suggestion of the govern-ment officials. They were to remedy the defects in the machinery of collecting the revenue, but in no case materially changed the present law. There were important amendments to the bill, however, from the single agricultural product of tobacco. pound on every variety of manufactured tobacco, excepting snuff, which was subjected to a fax of Senate a proposition to reduce the tax on all manufactured tobacco to sixteen cents per pound. The to reduce it on all except snuff to sixteen cents per

pound, and on snuff to twenty-four cents, being a reduction in the same proportion. The House also sent to the Senate a proposition for the establishment of export bonded warchouses. This was no new proposition, having been considered in 1864 and again in 1872. The Senate committee thought the establishment of such warchouses would jeopardize the revenue, and therefore would not consent to the proposition. The House also proposed to repeal the tax on lucifer matches, but the Senate committee would not concur in this amendment, and the tax on lucifer matches stood as it had for the last eight years. The Senate committee had also added an amendment providing for the relinquishment of taxes upon the assets of insolvent banks.

Mr. Mourill, (rep.) of Vl., chairman of the Committee on Finance, said he rather regretted to say anything to-day upon this subject, but as the friends of the bill were going to sit it out he might as well submit his remarks now. Most of the amendments proposed by the bill in regard to amending the revenue laws met his approval, but he did not approve of the sweeping reduction proposed for manutactured tobacco and snuff. He argued that it was not only inexpedient to reduce this taxation, but it was a bar to granting any further relief from taxation. This measure presented no equivalent for the deficit at created. The friends of this bill not only failed to reduce the cost of living or the cost of the broakfast table, but they had taken a step which left no option for such action in the future. There was a revenue point which, if passed either above or below, would result in a decrease of revenue. He had argued before that a large crop of cotton brought less money in the aggregate than a small one, and quoted from statistics in support of this view. The same might be said of tobacco, which was largely grown for and dependent upon foreign markets. So it would be depressed when the production exceeded the demand. All over the world tobacco had universally been recognized as a prominent article

mr. Morrition consumers is voring the reduction.

Mr. Morriti, of Vermont, resuming, said the passage of this measure would not reduce the cost to the consumer. He would have to pay as much as ever. To gain as much revenue at sixteen cents per pound as at twenty-four cents there must be an increase in the consumption of tobacco from 105,000,000 pounds to 158,000,000 annually, and that would never be. Whenever the Treasury should be in a condition to cut off rovenue no Senator would favor it more cheorfully than himself. The present measure would be of no benefit to either the producer, manufacturer or consumer. He argued that the business would as surely revive with a taxation of twenty-four cents as with one of sixteen cents per pound.

of twenty-four cents as with one of a sectain member pound.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., said a certain member of Congress was once askel how he maintained his popularity and he replied by never voting against an appropriation or for a tax. That seemed to be the case with a good many now. The bill granting arrears of pensions would take millions of dollars from the Treasury and now it was proposed to reduce the receipts. One of the first applications for arrears under that bill was for \$12,000, and no one knew how much money it would take from the Treasury. Tomuch money it would take from the Treasury. To-bacco was not a necessity of life—it was a luxury, and yot it was proposed to reduce the tax on it in the face of a warning from the Secretary of the Treasury that he expected a deficit of \$27,000,000 in the reven-ues of the next facal year. He argued that this was not good statesmanship or brave legislation. There were other subjects which could be relieved of taxa-tion. The tax on bank checks was a vexations one and that on friction matches should be taken off. He then spoke of an income tax, and said such a tax should not be imposed. To repeal a tax on tobacco and impose a tax on incomes would be a marvelious exhibition of the incompetency of Congress to grap-ple with the financial question before it. No taxes were paid more cheerfully than those on tobacco and liquors.

ple with the financial question before it. No taxes were paid more cheerfully than those on tobacco and liquors.

Various smendments proposed by the Finance Committee covering the first fifty-six pages of the bill and changing various sections of the Revised Statutes as to the forms and manner of assessing and collecting the rovenue, but not affecting the present laws, were agreed to without opposition.

The section reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco having been reached, Mr. Bayard said he desired briefly to state his reasons for supporting this section. He believed it was asfer and better for the business and revenues of the country that the tax on manufactured tobacco should be reduced to sixteen cents per pound. A question so broad as this should be discussed in a spirit worthy of its importance. He then spoke at length as to the general principles which should govern taxation, and said he believed in wise tax lews, so adjusted as to fall as lightly as possible upon all. He reviewed our tax laws, and said that men who grew the plant, those who manufactured it and those who consumed the article, all srgued before the committee in favor of the reduction of the tax. They stated the weight of taxation, was so disproportionate to the value of the commodity in a time of pressure like the present that it was death to the whole business. He believed them when they said that unless there was some relief given to this trade it would languish. We mignit expect a large immigration to this country next year, and the consumption of tobacco would be increased. The reduction of this tax at this time would be a wise and wholesome act of legislation, and, more than that, it would be permanent. I argued that this was the proper time to make the change, as stocks were smaller than ever before and designedity so.

Mr. Withens, (dem.) of Va., said no agricultural variations and the proposed re-

change, as stocks were smaller than ever before and designedly so.

Mr. Wirnens, (dem.) of Va., said no agricultural product was taxed but tobacco, and the proposed reduction of the tax was the most judicious measure which Congress could by any possibility adopt. He argued that the reduction of the tax on whiskey had increased the revenue upon that article. At the time that the tax of twenty-four cents was levied upon tobacco the raw material brought ten and twelve cents per pound, and now it brought only our or five cents per pound. He spoke, at length of the principles of taxation, and argued that the proposed reduction would end the agitation on this tobacco question.

proposed reduction would end the agitation on this tobseco question.

Mr. Whyre, (dem.) of Md., submitted an amend-ment to have the reduction take effect on the last of June next, instead of September, as proposed in the House bill, or April, as proposed by the Senate Fi-nance Committee.

House bill, or April, as proposed by the Senate Finance Committee.

Pending discussion, the Senate, at half-past five P. M., went into executive session, with the understanding that the doors should be reopened for legislative business. At half-past six P. M. the doors were reponed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Internal Revenue bill. Mr. WHYER, in support of his amendment, said there were many people caught with a stock of tobseco on hand, and now that Congress was able to reduce the tax it was but fair and just that they should have time to dispose of their stock.

Mr. Sanozer, (rep.) of Cal., favored the amendment of Mr. Whyte, and argued that sufficient time should be given to dispose of stock.

After some further discussion, Mr. Whyte modified his amendment so as to insert May 1 instead of

Attr some turture assension, Mr. Whyte modified his amendment so as to insert May I instead of June I.

Mr. Withers opposed, the amendment, and argued that if it should be adopted there would be no tax received from tebacco until that after time. The tobacco interest would be idle until atter that date.

Mr. Thursman, (dem.) of Ohio, favored a reduction of the tax, but would follow the committee is regard to the amendment as to when the law should take effect. He did not see why the committee taxed his sauff twenty-four cents a pound and their own tobacco and cigars sixtoen cents a pound. (Laughter.) He hoped some good friend would make a motion to reduce the tax on shuff.

Mr. Allisson, (rep.) of Iowa, favored the amendment of Mr. Whyte and arguest that it was the only way dealers could be protected, and when such a change was made in an internal revenue law, Congress was in equity bound to protect the dealers.

Mr. Rarson, (dem.) of N. C., said farmers in his State had been hobling back their tobacco that they might realize the advance in price which the reduc-

Mr. McPhenson, of New Jersey, submitted an amendment to reduce the tax on snuff to sixteen cents per pound.

Mr. Morrill. moved a further amendment to restors the duty on snuff to thirty-two cents per pound.

cents per pound.

Mr. Morrill. moved a further amendment to restore the duty on snuff to thirty-two cents per pound.

The discussion upon these amendments was continued at some length by Messrs. McPherson, of New Jersey, Morrill, of Vermont, Beck, of Kentucky, and Hereford, of West Virginia.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill was disagreed to.

The question being on concurring in the amendment proposed by the Committee on Finance to tax shuff twenty-four cents a pound, Senators McPherson, of New Jersey, Allison, of Iowa, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, expressed their views on the subject.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 14, nays 30—futs leaving the tax on snuff at sitteen cents per pound, as proposed by the House bill, the same rate of tax also being retained on tobacco.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on other angendments proposed by the committee, and cigarettes, leaving the tax as under the existing law, and agreed to the following smendments:—Appropriating \$15,000 for the alteration of dies and stamps and such other expenses as are incident in preparing for the collection of taxes on tobacco and snuff at the reduced lates; dealers in leaf tobaceo, except retail dealers, shall pay a special tax of \$25; every person who manufactures tobacco or snuff of any description, without first giving bond as required by the act, shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, and imprisoned for not less than one nor more than five years; an allowance of drawback on tobacco, snuff and cigars on which the tax has been paid by suitable stamps affixed thereto before removal from the place of manufacture, when the same are exported, equal in amount to the value of the stamps found to have been so affixed.

The Senate also agreed to other amendments of the committee to strike out the repeal of the tax on lucifer or friction matches.

The Senate also agreed to other amendments of the committee to strike out the repeal of the tax on lucifer or friction matches, cigar lights and was tapers, equal in amount to the tax

There being no opjection to this proposition the Senate at half-past one A. M. adjourned.

Under the call of States a number of bills were in-

troduced and referred. ing was sworn in as a member to fill the vacancy oc-casioned by the death of Julian Hartridge, of Georgia. The call of States having been concluded prior to the expiration of the morning hour the Speaker, proseeded to call the States for resolutions, beginning with the State of Maine.

Mr. EDES, (dem.) of Ill., moved to adjourn, but yielded to have read a resolution offered by Mr. Hale,

resolution. It is entitled a resolution to protect the Treasury of the United States. It recites the attempts made in committee rooms and in the House to pass claims arising out of property destroyed or used in the insurrectionary States by the army engaged in suppressing the rebellion, and also the resolution of red on the 12th of November, 1877, by Mr. Hunter, of Indians, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, prohibiting the payment of war claims; and directs the Judiciary Committee, in order to protect the Treasury from such demand, to report back the resolution referred to, proposing an amendment to the constitution forbinding the payment of war claims, except those of persons who had remained loyal to the Union.

Mr. Edden, of Illinois, insisted on his motion to adjourn, unless the gentleman would allow amendments so as to protect the Treasury. The resolution itself did not protect the Treasury.

Mr. Halk hoped that the gentleman would not filibuster on the resolution.

Yeas and mays were ordered on the motion to adjourn and consumed the remainder of the morning hour, and so the resolution went over without action.

Mr. Spanks, (dem.) of Ill., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill for the payment of arrears of pensions and moved to suspend the rules and pass it. The bill appropriates, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of arrears of pensions due on claims on which the pensions were allowed prior to January 25, 1879, \$23,00,000. of Indiana, and referred to the Committee on the

payment of arrears of pensions \$25,852,200, as follows:—
For pensions due on claims on which the pensions were allowed prior to Jaquary 25, 1879, \$25,000,000.
For pensions to army and navy invalids, widows, minors and dependent children for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, \$1,800,000.
For additional temporary clerks in the Pension Office, &c., \$52,200.
Pensions granted by special acts of Congress are classed with other pensions.
Mr. Rice, (dem.) of Ohio, submitted an amendment providing that section 1 of the act of January 25, 1879, shall be construed to extend to and include pensions granted by special act of Congress, unless such special act fixes the duration and extent of the pensions, and also to pensions on account of soldiers, who enlisted in the war, but who died on account of disabilities incurred after the cessation of hostilities.
Mr. Spanks accepted the amendment, and it was in-

Mr. SPARK

d the amendment, and it

Mr. Sparks accepted the amendment, and it was incorporated in the bill.

Mr. Ewino. (dem.) of Obio, asked Mr. Sparks to change the motion so as to bring the bill up for consideration, in order that amendments might be offered providing means for raising the requisite amount of money.

Mr. Sparks refused to modify his motion.

The yeas and mays were ordered, and, although many members voted against it on account of the last clause of Mr. Ricc's amendment, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas 178, nays 67.

THE RIVER AND HARDOR BILL.

Mr. REAGAN, (dem.) of Texas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. READAN, (dem.) of Texas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. LUTBELL, (dem.) of Cal., moved that the House adjourn. This was done for the purpose of consuming the time by a roll call until two o'clock, when District business was in order, but the House refused to adjourn, without a division.

Mr. LUTBELL then called attention to the fact that eleven States obtained two-thirds of the appropriations in the bill, while twenty-even States and the Territories had to be conflict with one-third.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas 173, nays 72.

Mr. BLOUNT, (dem.) of Ga., moved to suspend the rules and pass the Deficiency bill reported by him on Saturday from the Committee on Appropriations.

The reading of the bill was dispensed with and the motion agreed to.

Mr. CLAFLE, of Massachusetts, from the District Committee took the floor.

Mr. CLAFLE, of Massachusetts, from the District Committee, reported back the bill imposing a license on trades, businesses and professions in the District of Columbia, and imposing penalties for carrying on such trades, dec., without license. It provides for a tax varying in amount on all trades, professions, &c.

Mr. BULLER, (rep.) of Massa, rose to a point of order, that insamuch as the bill imposing a license of the Whole.

The Speaker, (Mr. Cox, of New Tork) sustained the point of order, and the bill was so referred.

The House then, at twenty minutes past four o'clock, took a recess, the evening session to be for the purpose of conducting the memorial exercises in honor of the late Gustav Schleicher.

A democratic caucus was announced to take place immediately.

EVENING SESSION.

A democratic caucus was announced to take place immediately.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to the memorial services in honor of the late Gustav Schleicher, Representative from Texas. The usual resolutions of respect and condolence were presented by Mr. Giddings, of Texas. Eulogies in honor of the deceased were pronounced by Messrs. Giddings. Throckmorton and Culberson, of Texas; Beentano and Henderson, of Illinois; McKenzie, of Kentucky; Tucker and Cabell, of Virgina; Eickhoff, of New York; Gibsen, of Louisiana; Gardeld, of Ohio; Harris, Butler and Banks, of Massachusetts, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania.

After which the resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

MR. SEWARD'S REPUSAL TO PRODUCE HIS BOOKS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1879.

In the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to-day Mr. George F. Seward was asked by the Chairman if he would be sworn and whether he was prepared to produce the books called for in the subpona duces the books called for in the subpense duces focum. Mr. Soward made no reply to the questions other than that he would speak through his counsel. Mr. Merrick, of counsel for the defence, desired to state iff writing the reasons why his client declined to answer. Arguments regarding the proper interpretations of the law in cases where parties before an investigating committee declined to speak emued, Messrs. Carpenter (for the prosecution) and Merrick (for the delence) making brief, but pointed remarks on either side of the question. After some further discussion among members of the committee on the same subject, a resolution was unanimously adopted permitting counsel for the defence to offer the statement referred to, and it will be printed and embodied in the record of the proceedings.

On motion of Mr. Mayham the Chairman was directed to prepare a report of the proceedings of the committee so far as they relate to the non-compliance of Mr. Seward with the subpense duces tecus and his refusal to testify, the same to be submitted to the committee as soon as possible, and then, after adoption, reported to the House of Representatives for instructions as to what further steps are deemed proper. The committee adjourned until Wednesday, when further testimony on the part of the defence will be heard.

AMUSEMENTS.

"ENGAGED" AT THE PARK THEATRE. Ancus Macalister (a lowland peasant lad). Mr. T. G. Riggs Beininds Treheme Minnie Symperson's daughter). Miss Minnie Palmer Mrs. Macfariane (a lowland widow). Mrs. G. H. Gilbert Maggie ther daughter, a lowland lassie, Miss Sidney Cowell Parker (Minnie's maid). Miss Marie Chester Mr. W. S. Gilbert's burlesque comedy, in three

market Theatre, in London, about a year and a helf ago, had its initial representation in New York last

successful, keeping a large audience in continual laughter. The parts were well filled without an im-

portant exception, but the honors were fairly carried off by Mrs. Agnes Booth's Belinda, next to which off by Mrs. Agnes Booth's Belinds, next to which came the excellent impersonation of Mr. James Lewis. We believe Mr. Gilbert's first introduction to New York dramatically was in a comedy brought out at Wallack's some eight years ago entitled "Randall's Thumb," which had a very moderate success. It was a mediocre effort in the line of success. It was a medicere effort in the rue or modern English comedies and is so much forgotten that we do not recall any recent reference to it, although the papers have been teeming with Gilbertian aneodote since the "Pinafore" came among us. To see as now the whole theatrical horizon realis should be some comfort to young authors struggling against failure and disappointment. Mr. Gilbert, after many throws of the line, at last hooked up success at the end of a style of play whose form he had earlier indicated in his "Bab Ballads"—namely, where the most astounding surprises happened with the ease of commonplace. In "prises happened with the ease of commonplace. In "prises happened with the ease of commonplace. In any sense the best of his fairy pieces, and in many sense the best of his fairy pieces, and in many sense the best of his fairy pieces, and in many sense the best of his fairy pieces, and in a state of the control of

LYCEUM THEATRE-"THE POOL'S REVENGE." Mr. Frederick Paulding made his début before a New York audience last night at the Lyceum Theatre as Bertuccio, in Tom Taylor's tragedy, "The Fool's Revence.

present was most encouraging, and it was impossi-ble to misinterpret the hearty applause which greeted his entry. It was an evation in advance from a host of friends who were predisposed to accept his efforts as a triumph, and who, during the evening, were inclined to lavish applause whenever there was an opportunity to give evidence of their there was an opportunity to give evidence of their kind feelings. Mr. Paulding is a grandson of Ad-miral Paulding and a relative of Henry Irving, the distinguished English actor. The announcement of these connections in the advertisement of the performance is a suggestion, perhaps, from Mr. Paulding that he inherits qualities which should hit him for the stage. On this account, perwe would were he of humbler origin and unconnected with stage history. At least it is a fair pro-cedure from the announcement. We can hardly expect a young man of twenty-we believe he is hardly out of his teens-to appreciate and give expression to the profound emotions and violent passions of a Bertuccio, and even though the character were to receive intelligent treatment at his hands it would still lack the force and power that full maturity of years in the actor alone could give. Attitude, voice, makeup are all in direct opposition to the nature of youth, and when the actor is but twenty years of age—and lacking in experience—youth will assert itself through the best disguise. Mr. Paulding endeavors, and sometimes with a fair measure of success, to sink his identity in the character, but the success is fitful and his youth constantly asserts its presence. His gestures are thoroughly at his command, but are lacking in variety. We must say, however, to his credit that they are not merely imitations of his predecessors in the part, but fairly original. He has evidently taken a strong liking to the part of Bertuccio and endeavored to carefully think out the meaning of the lines. To first grasp the main idea of the character and then master the "stage business" and emphases of speech, is, undoubtedly, the correct method of procedure, and as Mr. Paulding has not long been a student of this part we must conclude that he has not yet had time to acquire the latter details, and that time will greatly improve his rendering of the part. However, as he presents the picture for judgment now, we must write of it as it is to-day. The central idea of the tragely is revenue, but Mr. Paulding endeavors to give equal prominence to the fool's affection for his daughter. The full expression of either is a difficult task for a beginner to convey, and in endeavoring to do equal justice to both ideas he fails in clearly outlining either. The restless activity of the man, impatient for his revenge, and his jibling mockery of the profligate court are even pieces of acting; his first interview with his daughter is, in its tenderness, a well drawn contrast to the raillery of the earlier scenes, but neither picture is clear out and positive in its treatment of oteais. In the last act the sudden change from the joy of his triumph to the anguish of his despair on the discovery o receive intelligent treatment at his hands it would still lack the force and power that full maturity of

The Jester's agony of mind is made very prominent by Mr. Paulding, out the natural impulse to do, to act, in the terrible emergency is overlooked at first. To save her at once, and at all costs, should be expressed instantly by set and word. It should not be, to our thinking, inactive despair—in nature that comes later, after ingenuity and effort have failed. There was also a lack of force and melignity in the manner of the Fool in leading up to the crisis, and his words, "Now, now to gleat over his agony?" were hardly warranted by the action which seconn-pansed or followed the words. There was little expression of malignant joy at the "hellish vengeance" which he tells us he has wrought. We have thus dwelt upon his faults because we could well afford in justice to him to do so, when we consider how markedly the audience drew his attention to the strong points of the performance. We can say of him that he evidently possesses refinement of character and much intelligence; that improvement will undoubtedly come with riper experience; that he possesses dramatic talent and some considerable ability, and that the blemishes now observable in his acting may be shortcomings incidental to his youth and not indicative of the hmits of his talents. While there was much that was excellent in last evening's performance, we cannot put it down as a thorough success, viewed from an artistic standpoint, no matter how gratify-fying Mr. Pethiding's work may have been to his friends.

| NI | BLO'S-"0 | LD CURIOST | TY SHOP." | |
|-------------|--|---|--|------|
| Little Nell | 1 | | Miss Katie Putnat | |
| | | | | |
| Sampson Be | ricipal char | ncter) | Mr. J. F. Peter | 10 |
| Dick Swive | iler | | Mr. W. C. Crosh | 15 |
| | | | Mr. C. W. Alliso | |
| Higgins | | | Mr. H. Hoga | m |
| | | | | |
| Ned Trent | | | Mr. A. W. Charle | |
| Fuxey Joe. | | | Mr. W. Crowle | 2 |
| Ars. Jarley | | • | | |
| Mrs. Jinniv | en | ****** | Miss Florence Poste | ir |
| Mrs. Quilp. | kles | | Miss Leonore Mura Miss Polly Hisginso | 11 |
| | Sept 11 Charles and Control of the Control | | d last evening a | 2550 |

Niblo's in the dual rôle of Little Nell and the Marchioness, in the "Old Curiosity Shop," before an audience greatly thinned by the severe snow storm While this clever actress tailed completely in the pathetic part of Little Nell she gave a most amusing representation of the Marchioness, and the supper scene with Dick Swiveller was expecially funny. Mr. E. Coleman made a striking and natural Quilp, and Mr. J. F. Peters, as Sampson Brass, and Miss Lottle Murray, as Salile Brass, size contributed their share to the evening's entertainment. Mr. W. C. Crosby, as Swiveller, was rather woosten. In other respects the cast was very fair and the whole performance was heartily enjoyed.

Tony Pastor's by a burlesque medley of "gags," songs and clog dances, which left little of the origina subject of the burlesque to be remembered. The orchestra was so vile as to offer, in itself, an admirable burlesque of the sweet and sparkling music and the bright orchestration of Sullivan. Gus Williams, as the Right Hon. Sir Jos. Loger, made a hit by his parody of the song of the ruler of the Queen's navee. His narration of "stealing sweet potatoes from a grocery store so carefullee that he became the ruler of the entire navee," &c., created continuous outbursts of screaming laughter. Mr. Williams make up was particularly funny from its resemblance to a distinguished Secretary of the Navy under the Grant administration. Mr. Neil Burgess rather overdid his travesty of Little Buttercup, but his get up also was immensely funny. Miss Alice Siedler as Josephine gave some very shrill singing, but was much applanded. As a piece of grotesque fun the burlesque was well received, but musically speaking it is a desecration of comic opera. mirable burlesque of the sweet and sparkling music

A dramatic recital was given last night by Mr. John Marshall, a Baltimorean, who has acquired some reputation in fashionable circles in this city as a reader and elocutionist.

A recital correctly describes Mr. Marshall's entertainment, insemuch as all the recitations were given from memory and not from the printed or written plage. The following was the proor written plage. The following was the programme:—"King Francis," Hunt; "The Enchanted Shirt," Hay; "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," Tennyson; "Collection for the Repairs of Bally Sloughguithery Chapel," Lover; "Hamlet," act 3, scene 3, Shakespeare; "Tom's Little Star," Fanny Foster; "Romeo and Jullet," act 3, scene 3, Shakespeare; "A Man's a Man for a' That," Burns; "Mr. Plekwick in a Dilemma," Dickens. It was varied enough to afford an opportunity for a display of Mr. Marshall's histrionic powers. The selection from Lover was rendered admirably and elicited enthusiastic applause. Despite the snow storm there was a large and appreciative audience, who were well repaid for encountering the inclemency of the weather.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE-"M'liss," the American four-act drama, founded upon Bret Harte's work, was placed on the boards of the Brooklyn Park Theatre last evening, where it will hold sway for the entire week. Miss Katy Maybew, who sustained the title rôle of the play, which is really a powerful one, despite the disoursging fact that there was but a small audience couraging fact that there was but a small audience present, was as piquant, vivacious and charming as the author or the spectator could possibly desire. Mr. Charles J. Edwards personated the courageous and generous Yuba Bill in a pleasing manner, and both leading setress and actor found an able support in the excellent stock company. Mr. James Cooper as Old Rummer Smith, A. H. Stewart's Gray, the Schoolmaster, and J. Z. Little's Manuel Torres, the treacherous Mexican desperado, are deserving of special credit for their impersonations. The viceo is well mounted and the general excellence of the drama will doubtless command a generous patronage for "M'liss" during the present week.

NOVELTY THEATRE-"SOLON SHINGLE" "Solon Shingle" and "Victims," with John E. Owens in the principal characters, occupy the stage of the Novelty Theatre, in Williamsburg, this week. They are admirably put on the stage and this little temple of Thespis is accordingly doing an excellent business. Started as a legitimate theatre six months age the Novelty has filled a want much felt in Will-iamsburg, and, presenting good plays with good ac-tors, it has been well supported during the season, Messrs. Theali & Carton are the lessees and managers.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE-"THE TOWER OF BABEL.

Hugh Carleton, Cousins, Mr. W. E. Sheriaan
Philip Carleton, Cousins, Mr. Mr. Mark Smith
Mr. Carleton, their nucle. Mr. Mr. Mr. Smith
Mr. Carleton, their nucle. Mr. Broth
Leutenana Ritchie, U. S. N. Mr. Wilson
Bangs, a burglar Mr. Similar Mr. Holland
Blossom, a burglar and thief Mr. Bartram
Schwaffelbach, Hired abductors Mr. Stanley
Reddy, Mr. Varnum
Helen Carleton, daughter of Mr. Carleton, Miss Idil Jeffreys
Jeanne, a Frenchwoman Miss Lillie Glover
Millie Carleton, Hagh's sister Miss Nellie Barbour
Mrs. Cassantichiacha
Mrs. Quinn, Keeper of the Tower of Baboi. Mrs. Stoneait
Ciba. Tower of Babol. A new play by Messers.

"The Tower of Babel," a new play by Messrs.
Julian Magnus and H. C. Bunner, the editor of Puck, atre, Philadelphia, for the first time on any stage. It proved to be a strong melodrama of New York house, so called from the miscellaneous and cosmo-politan character of its patrons. The play treats of politan character of its patrons. The play treats of all classes—rich, poor and criminal—and the plot turns upon the forcible abduction of the heroine, Helen Carleton, by a cousin, a rejected suitor, whose object is more to gain a reward than to wreak his revenge. The adventures of the hero in his search for his love are exciting, and the perils of the two form the groundwork of the play.

There is nothing strikingly original about the play, containing as it does suggestions of "Pique," the "Two Orphans" and other familiar dramae. Some of the dialogue is good, but the construction is faulty. It was not enthusiastically received by the audience, and, although some allowance must be made for the imperfections of a first night, the "Tower of Babel" can hardly be called a success.

Miss Dickie Lingard and company will produce "La Cignie" at the Globe Theatre on the 3d of March. The next free organ recital of Mr. John White will be given on Saturday afternoon at Chickering Hall. Miss Evelina Hartz appounces a vocal and instrumental concert at Chickering Hall next Monday even-

A concert will be given on Thursday evening at

Chickering Hall by Miss Annie Beera. She will be assisted by a number of well known artists.

Mr. Neil Bryant will be the recipient of a benefit at the Academy of Music on Friday afternoon, the 21st inst. Many professionals attached to different theatres have volunteered, and the programme ar-

ranged promises an excellent attraction. It is intimated that "Through the Dark" will be produced at Booth's Theatre by the Fifth Avenue company, under the management of Mr. Den Harkins. The success of the "Pinafore" at this house has been almost as marvellous as that at the Stand

Miss Bessie Byrne will give a reading at Chickering Hall on Wednesday evening. Her selections are from Shakespeafe, Schiller and other poets. She will be aided by Miss Munier, contralto; Mr. H. J. Sargent, baritone; Mr. J. N. Pattison, planist, and Mr. J.

Kearney, elocutionist. The third public rehearsal of the Oratorio Society of New York will take place this afternoon at Stein way Hall, and the third grand concert to-morrow evening. Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul" will be produced under the direction of Dr. L. Damrosch. The soloists announced are:-Mrs. Mary L. Swift, soprano; Miss Anna Drasdil, contraito; Mr. Myron W. Whitney (from Boston), bass, and Mr. George

"THE COLLEEN BAWN."

Dion Boucleault, as siready reported in the HERALD, procured some time since an injunction against the proprietors of the Olympic Theatre prohibiting on Bawn" under the title of "The Brides of "Colleon Bawn" under the title of "The Brides of Garryowen." The following decision was given yes-terday by Judge Donohue, making permanent the in-junction:—"It clearly appears that the publication of the play was without the author's authority. He never parted with his common law right of property in the manuscript. It would be strange, indeed, if the wrong committed in the publication was to de-prive the plaintiff of the rights which he would other-wise possess. The injunction must be continued, with \$10 costs."

MIDGETS, INDEED.

GENERAL MITE AND MISS LUCIA ZARATE AT MASONIC TEMPLE-THE SMALLEST PEOPLE

General Mite and Miss Lucia Zarate gave their first recention in New York vesterday afternoon at street. At two o'clock the large hall was comfortably filled with a fashionably dressed audience, but the Mites, owing to the snow storm, were delayed somewhat. After some little time, however, two gentlemen passed through the hall, carrying each a tiny bundle. The audience looked at the bundles but supposed them to be a shawl or two rolled together; the presence of the Mites was never once suspected. When they did appear, Miss Zarate hanging on the arm of the diminutive General, the surprise was complete. Mr. Frank M. Uffner, the manager, introduced them, and the little couple started for a promenade around the hall. Many of the seats in the hall have been taken out and a miniature stage erected in the centre. After the promenade the General and his little mate were put on the stage. General Mite is fourteen years old and weighs but nine pounds, while Misa Zarate is fifteen years old and weighs four and three quarter pounds. The General is a native of New York State, and Miss Zarate was born in Mexico, of Spanish parents. It is a very difficult matter to express their diminutive size in words: but an idea can be obtained when it is stated that the little lady stood in the silk hat of the reporter, and, resting her hands on the rim, carried on a very plessant conversation for a few moments. The General and Miss Zarate are physically perfect. The costumes worn by Miss Zarate are wonderfully handsome, and rich and genuine diamonds sparkle in her ears and upon her fingers. The largest of her rings will not go upon an ordinary sized lead pencil and her hand is not large enough to span Mr. Uffner's forefinger.

MAPTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

The ladies and gentlemen interested in the Martha Washington reception to be held at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening are more than satisfied with their prospects of success, and the promises are that the Seaside Sanitarium will be in a flourishhave sold faster than on any other occasion of this have sold faster than on any other occasion of this reception, and the general feeling seems to be that the Martha Washington reception of 1879 will be the most brilitait yet given. The historic tablean, in which the descendants of some of the men who took part in the inauguration of Washington will possunder the direction of Mr. Sarony, will be as correct as a careful study of costumes and grouping can make it. Mr. Benson J. Lossing, the historian, to whom a description of the tableau has been submitted, has written to the committee as follows:—

Inited, has written to the committee as follows:—

I am estisted by a perusal of your programme that the proposed entertainment will be a most attractive historical spectacle, quite accurate in all its details, and will present by living men and women a fac-simile of one of the meas important events in our national history, the insuguration of the first President of the United States in the city of New York pinety years ago.

of the first President of the United States in the city of New York ninety years ago.

Besides this tableau there will be an elaborate Nor-wegian peasant dance, in which twenty-five couples will take part in costume. The music will be charac-teristic of the country. The costumes have been made for this occasion, and will be very bright and pretty. Besides a tasteful order of dancing a souvenir will be given to every lady who attends the recoption.

NOBLE CHARITY.

Mrs. J. J. Astor placed \$1,560 in the hands of the About one hundred and twenty boys, ranging from six to eighteen years of age, left the office, No. 19 East Pourth street, on January I. under charge of Messrs. Holt and Trott. The boys were mostly orphans in want and distress, and before they left they were comfortably clothed and fed. All of them are now in homes, self-supporting, and have a good start to do well in the world.

JENNIE PASSMORE'S DEATH.

THE RESULT OF MEDICAL MALTREATMENT --CORONER'S INQUEST IN PROGRESS. Pongukeepsre, Feb. 17, 1879.

Coroner Joseph G. Frost, of this city, has taken the preliminary steps for a thorough investigation of the cause of the death of Jennie Passmore, who came here about two years ago from Marlborough, and who was respectably connected and had many friends in her native village. It is a case of love, betrayal and ruin. Miss Pass nore lost her mother when she was quite young and for several years she carned her living with he needle. On coming here she found employment in a shirt factory. Soon after she became acquainted with a young carpenter, who worked at the Hudson River State Hospital, named Isaac Le Ray, and kept company with him regularly. Several weeks ago she gave up her position in the shirt factory and started a dressmaking establishment in Mais street. Palling of success, she took board in a re-

and started a dressinaking establishment in Main street. Falling of success, she took board in a respectable family and offered to work out as a seam-stress; but finding little encouragement, she endeavored to secure a position as companion or servant in a smilai family, and again failed. Those who were acquainted with her spoke lightly of her, and her character was considered beyond reproach.

GOING AWAY.

One day last week she informed her immediate friends that she was going away to stay a day or two, and that was the last heard of her until last Saturday, when she was found dead in the house of "Ab. Cable," in Gates street. It seems that at a late hour on the night previous an undertaker, named Ezra Bulson, was summoned to the house to attend to the remains. A Dr. Greensward had certified that the girl died with spotted fever, and the undertaker on this showing got a burial permit from the Board of Heaith. He took the body to a barn and telegraphed to the unfortunate girl's Mariborough friends. In the meantime a post-mortem examination was made, which resulted in showing that Miss Passmore was a victim of malpractice. Further statements show that the girl arrived at the house last Wednesday, and the young man, Le Ray, visited her on the following Friday, stayed a short time, but did not come again. As soon as the preliminary steps for the inquest were properly arranged the relatives were allowed to take the body to Mariborough, where it was inferred on Sunday in the village churchyard, hardly any one being present at the burial.

COMONER'S INQUEST.

The examination of witnesses in the case will com-

burial.

Cononer's inquest.

The examination of witnesses in the case will commence at the office of Coroner Frost at eight o'clock this evening. Up to the time of the closing of this letter no arrests have been made, though the Coroner has been in consultation with District Attorney Woodin. Ab. Cable is ill at her residence. The young man Le Ray has not yet been found. The relatives of the girl are in town getting all the facts in the sad case.

A DISTRICT ATTORNEY SNUBBED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17, 1879. In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Billings said a statement of facts had been presented to Judge Woods by the Grand Jury, which facts had been presented to the grand jurors in the jury room and upon which the Grand Jury had returned true bills of indictment. These were the bills upon which it is said the District Attorney declined to frame in-It is said the District Atterney declined to frame in-dictments, and, further, that more than one federal official is included in the list. He had examined the facts set forth and deemed them sufficient to justify indictments. He therefore ordered that the state-ments be recorded and that the District Atterney-frame indictments. Also, the District Atterney hav-ing said the government had no further use for the Grand Jury at present, Judge Billings ordered them to continue their investigations. The trial of the Tensas cases will commence to-morrow.